APPENDIX B.—(See Rule 28).

Form of Certificate.

Whereas *A. B.*, of , is desirous of preferring a claim against *C. D.*, of , to establish his right to (here state clearly the nature of the claim).

This is to certify that I, *E. F.*, Collector of , do hereby allow, under Section 6 of the Pensions Act, 1871, that the said claim may be tried by any Civil Court otherwise competent to try the same.

(Signed) *E. F.*,
Collector.

Seal of the Collector.

Dated at
this day of 18 .

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XXVII OF 1871.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

DECLARING PART I OF THE ACT TO BE IN FORCE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND.

Notn. No. 3536, Judicial, dated 25th May 1899, B. G. G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 868.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, as amended by Section 2 of the Criminal Tribes Act Amendment Act, 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare the whole of Part I of the said Act, amended as aforesaid, to be in force in the whole of the Presidency of Bombay (including Sind).

DECLARING THE TRIBE KNOWN AS HURS OR LURS IN SIND TO BE A CRIMINAL TRIBE.

Notn. No. 3537, Judicial, dated 25th May 1899, B. G. G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 868.

With the previous authorization of the Governor General in Council, under Section 5 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, as extended by Notification No. 3536 of this date to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay (including Sind), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the tribe known as the Hurs or Lurs in Sind is a criminal tribe within the meaning of the said Act.

RULES FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT IN RESPECT OF THE HURS OR LURS IN SIND.

Notn. No. 2614, Judicial, dated 14th April 1900, B. G. G., 1900, Pt. I, p. 842.

In exercise of the power conferred on the Local Government by Section 18 of Act XXVII of 1871 (The Criminal Tribes Act), as amended by Act II of 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, to make the following rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Act in respect of the Hurs or Lurs in Sind :—

(i).—*The Form in which the Register of Criminal Tribes shall be made.*

1. The Register of Criminal Tribes, Gangs and Classes shall be prepared in the form hereinafter prescribed ; it shall be written in the English language, and shall be signed by the Magistrate of the District :—

Táluka.	Deh.	Village or Hamlet.	Serial Number of Family.	Name of principal Member of Family.	DETAILS FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL MEMBER.												
					Serial Number of Individual.	Name.	Father or Husband's Name.	Age.	Sex.	Occupation.	Criminal Conviction, if any.	Finger-tip Impressions.	Residence fixed under Section 18, Clause 4, or under Section 14.	Date of Registration.	Orders passed by the District Magistrate under Sections 11 and 12.	Orders passed by the Commissioner under under Section 12.	Orders of Removal under Section 16.
1	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

(ii).—*The mode in which the Notice prescribed in Section 8 shall be published, and the means by which the persons whom it concerns, and land-owners and occupiers of land or their agents shall be informed of its publication.*

2. The Notice prescribed in Section 8 shall be published in the following manner :—The Mukhtyarkar of each táluka concerned shall cause a copy of such Notice to be affixed to the house or houses of one or more of the principal residents of each village or hamlet in which it is known, or there is reason to believe, that members of the tribe, gang, or class reside.

He shall also cause the Notice to be proclaimed by word of mouth and beat of drum in every village or hamlet in his táluka in which it is known, or there is reason to believe, that members of the tribe, gang or class reside, or where it is likely or possible that members of such tribe, gang or class may be secreting themselves.

In all such villages and hamlets it shall be notified further by beat of drum and word of mouth that all persons whom the aforesaid Notice concerns, and all owners or occupiers of land or agents of such owners or occupiers, are required to attend at an appointed place, and at such place the Notice shall be read and explained to all such persons, owners, occupiers, or agents as aforesaid.

(iii).—*The mode in which the Notice of an alteration in the Register is to be given.*

3. The Notice under Section 11 shall be given to the person to be affected by the proposed alteration by service in the manner prescribed under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the service of summonses.

(iv.)—*The limits within which persons whose names are on the Register shall reside.*

4. (*a*) Save as hereinafter provided, no registered person shall reside elsewhere than in the limits of the village or hamlet which is entered in the Register as his place of residence, or to which he may be removed by an order under Section 14 of the Act.

(*b*) No registered person shall leave the limits of the village which is registered as his place of residence without, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of, a permit or pass granted him under the following rules:—

(v).—*Conditions as to holding Permit or Passes under which such persons may be permitted to leave the said limits.*

5. Every registered person shall ordinarily be entitled to a permit, wherein shall be entered his name and descriptive roll and his registered place of residence, and which shall authorise him to be between sunrise and sunset at any place within a radius of 5 miles from his registered place of residence for the purpose of carrying on his *bonâ fide* avocation or pursuit. Permits under this rule shall be granted by the District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

6. The Officer in charge of the Police Post nearest to the town or village in which a registered person resides may, on due cause being shown, grant such person leave of absence for a period not exceeding two days, and the Táluka Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such person resides may similarly grant him leave of absence for a period not exceeding 14 days.

7. If a registered person requires longer leave than 14 days, the District Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate, or, if authorised by the District Magistrate in that behalf, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may grant such leave as may appear to him reasonable and sufficient.

8. The Officer granting leave of absence shall cause a Pass to be drawn up in duplicate, and shall sign and seal such duplicate copies. One copy shall be given to the registered person concerned, and the other copy shall be sent to the Officer in charge of the Police Station at the destination of the registered person, through the Officers in charge of those Police Stations at which such person is to report himself.

9. Every Pass granted by a Native Police Officer shall be written in the vernacular of the district, and every other Pass shall be written in English as well as in such vernacular.

(vi).—*Conditions to be inserted in such Passes.*

10. Every Pass granted to a registered person under Rule 8 permitting him to be absent beyond the boundaries of his village or town shall state—

(*a*) The name of the person to whom the Pass is granted.

(*b*) The descriptive roll of such person.

(*c*) The place from which, the route by which, and the place to which such person is to proceed, and also similar information as to the return journey.

(*d*) The Police Stations at which such registered person is to report himself *en route* and at his destination.

(*e*) The probable dates of arrival at such stations.

(*f*) The period of absence sanctioned.

(*g*) The business on which such person is proceeding.

11. The holder of the Pass shall be bound to show the Pass on the demand of any Magistrate or Police Officer.

(vii).—*Roll-Calls.*

12. The District Magistrate, or, if authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police, may order a roll-call of registered persons residing in any village or town.

Such roll-call may be taken either with or without previous intimation being given to the registered persons concerned. On being informed by the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Post, or by beat of drum or otherwise, that the roll of registered persons is being called at a particular place, it shall be the duty of all such persons so informed to proceed to that place and answer to their names, and to remain in attendance until the Officer calling the roll dispenses with their further attendance, provided that the place at which such persons are required to attend is in reasonable proximity to their residences.

13. It shall be the duty of every registered person residing in a village or town, unless exempted in writing by the District Magistrate, or by a Pass in force, or prevented by sickness or infirmity, to report himself daily, at such time or times as the District Magistrate may from time to time direct, to the Police Officer or other person appointed in that behalf by the District Magistrate, provided that the place at which such registered person is required to report himself is in reasonable proximity to his residence.

(viii).—*Inspection of residences and removal of contrivances to facilitate concealment of stolen property or absence without leave.*

14. The District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police may at any time enter and inspect the residence of any registered person and any house, building, tent, or enclosure, being within the village or limits prescribed for the residence of the criminal tribe, in which such person may be, or may be supposed to be.

Any Magistrate may exercise like authority, on being empowered either specially or generally by the District Magistrate.

15. The District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police may empower any of his subordinates, not below the rank of a (Second Class) Head Constable of Police, by a written order, to enter and inspect from time to time as he deems fit, or on a particular occasion, any house, building, tent, or enclosure, being within the village or limits prescribed for the residence of the criminal tribe, in which a registered person may be, or may reasonably be supposed to be, and to report the result of such inspection.

16. After making or causing to be made an inspection, the District Magistrate may decide that any wall, hedge, palisade, step, [a] ramp, stockade, tree, ditch, opening, or moat which surrounds, or is in proximity to, the residence of a registered person, or which isolates or divides the quarter of any village or town chiefly inhabited by registered persons, is a contrivance for enabling the residents therein to conceal stolen property or to leave the place of residence without permission, and may direct the removal of any such contrivance for the said purposes from any house owned or occupied by a registered person or persons.

(ix).—*The terms on which registered persons may be discharged from the operation of the Act.*

17. Registered persons may be discharged from the operation of the Act by the order of the District Magistrate, who, for reasons to be stated in writing, may pass such order on the following terms :—

(*a*) that he shall be of good conduct, *or*

(*b*) shall report himself to such person and at such time, not being more than once every seven days as the District Magistrate may require, *or*

(*c*) comply with both of these conditions.

18. Whenever it is intended by the District Magistrate to issue such an order, intimation of such intention shall first be given to the District Superintendent of Police, who shall state any objection which he may have to advance, and the District Magistrate shall not proceed to issue such an order without having previously considered such objection.

19. In case of any infringement of either or both of the conditions stated in Rule 17, the name of the person so discharged may be brought again upon the Register, in which case the procedure prescribed in Section 11 of the Act shall be observed.

(x).—*The mode in which Criminal Tribes shall be settled and removed.*

20. On an order being passed under Section 13 of the Act for the settlement, or under Section 14 for the removal, of any tribe, gang, or class, the District Magistrate shall cause to be served, in the manner prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code for the service of summonses, on every member of such tribe, gang or class a notice, stating the settlement in which he is to reside or the place of residence to which he is to be removed, as the case may be, and the period within which he is to present himself at such settlement or place of residence.

21. In the event of any person, on whom such notice shall have been duly served, failing to comply with the order contained therein before the expiration of the specified period, the District Magistrate may direct the forcible removal of such person, together with his cattle, furniture and other moveable property, to the settlement or place of residence mentioned in such notice.

[a] The word "ramp" was substituted for "ram" by *Erratum* No. 3729, Judicial, dated 14th April 1900, *B. G. G.*, 1900, Pt. I, p. 1111.

22. Notwithstanding anything contained in the last two preceding rules the District Magistrate may, by an order in writing, for special reasons, which he shall state therein, dispense with the abovementioned notice, and direct the immediate removal to the settlement or place of residence, as the case may be, by force, if necessary, of any such person, together with his cattle, furniture and other moveable property.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT III OF 1872.

MARRIAGE.

ORDER APPOINTING EX-OFFICIO REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES AND FIXING THE SCALE OF FEES TO BE PAID TO THEM.

General Notn., dated 18th September 1872, B. G. G., 1872, Pt. I, p. 1046.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act III of 1872, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons to be *ex officio* Registrars of Marriages under that Act in the Bombay Presidency:—

For the City of Bombay	The Registrar and Sub-Registrar appointed under Act VIII of 1871[1], for the District and Sub-District of Fort and Colába under that Act.
For the Mofussil ...	The Sub-Registrars appointed under Act VIII of 1871[1], for the Central Sub-Divisions in the Registrars' Districts under that Act as hereafter specified; each Sub-Registrar of such Central Sub-Division to be Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872, for a District co-extensive with the Registrar's District in which he is employed under Act VIII of 1871[1].
For Aden	The Registrar appointed under Act VIII of 1871[1].

Under the provisions of Section 14 of the said Act, No. III of 1872, His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to lay down the following scale of fees to be paid to the Registrars of Marriages under the said Act:—

For the solemnization of a Marriage at the Office of a Registrar of Marriages	Rs.	5
For such solemnization at a private house within a radius of six miles from the Office of a Registrar of Marriages	„	15
For such solemnization at a private house beyond six miles	„	30
For the Registration of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	Annas	8
For the registration of an objection under Section 6 of the Act	Rupee	1
For a copy of a marriage certificate	„	1
For every other application which may be necessary under the Act	Annas	8

(1) Now Act XVI of 1908.